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January 8, 1919, Temperature 69.

ESTABLISHED 1845

Rainfall 0.00.

Humidity 94.

January 8, 1918, Temperature 47.

No. 17,357.

號八月正年九十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1919.

午戊次歲年八國民華中

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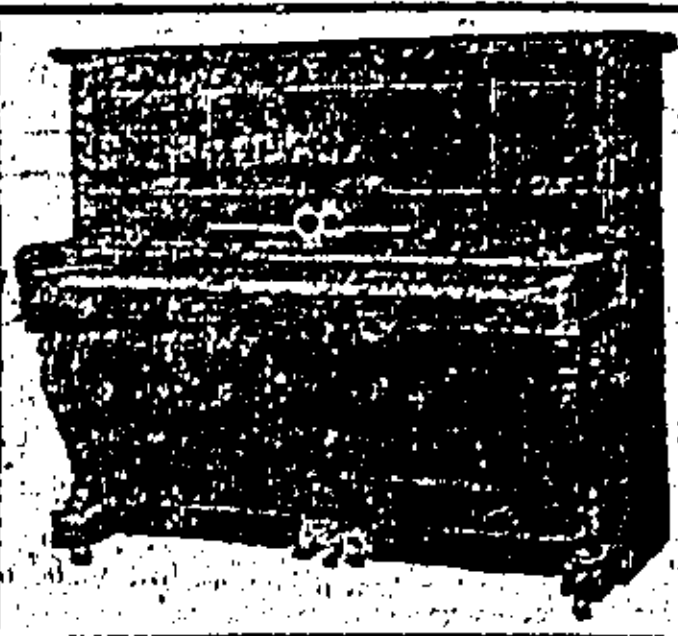
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service by the China Mail)

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

NO CHANGE IMPENDING.

London, January 8.

It is officially stated that no change is impending in the office of the First Sea Lord.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRITISH NAVAL REPRESENTATIVES.

London, January 6.

Admiral Wemyss and Rear-Admiral Hope are proceeding to Paris as the principal naval representatives of Great Britain at the Peace Conference.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE "BRADLEY" CUP.

CORPL. TOWNSEND WINS AGAIN.

For the third year, the "Bradley" Cup was played for yesterday, the venue on this occasion being the tennis court at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road. Among an interested crowd of spectators were H. E. Major General F. Ventris, Miss Ventris, Colonel J. R. Young, Chief Engineer, Rev. T. Robinson, and Captain M. W. Buck, R.E.

From a host of would-be challengers, emerged 2nd Corp. W. J. Blumfield, R.E., winner of the tournament and therefore qualified to challenge the holder of the "Bradley" Cup, and the military championship for all ranks except that of officer. The holder, Corp. R. Townsend, also of the Royal Engineers, defended and retained his title, being an easy winner. The result was never in doubt, and from the commencement of the game, the best three out of five sets being played, Townsend held the upper hand, the holder finally winning by three straight sets, 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3. Superior tennis all round marked the winner.

At the conclusion of the game the Rev. T. Robinson in calling upon Miss Ventris to present the prizes, reviewed the progress made in tennis by the troops in the Garrison as a result of this annual competition. He remarked that Corp. Townsend had won the cup for the second year in succession but the other four prize winners of today did not take a prize last year, while two of the prize winners last year failed to secure one this, so it was evident that no one need despair of being able to get one next year. The cost of the prizes and expenses of the tournament were borne by the Services Entertainment Fund as before, and were generously acknowledged by those present.

Miss Ventris very gracefully presented the prizes as follows:
"Bradley" Cup (presented by Messrs. Bradley & Co. of Hongkong), and a souvenir of the event—Corp. R. Townsend, R.E.

1st prize (runner up)—2nd Corp. W. J. Blumfield, R.E.

2nd prize—2nd Corp. C. E. Millard, R.E.

3rd prize—Sergeant O. Heath, R.E.

4th prize—Sapper Fenkes, R.E.

Three cheers were accorded Miss Ventris, who was the recipient of a bouquet, the General returning thanks on behalf of Miss Ventris.

From the list of winners it will be seen that every prize went to the R.E.s, but there appears no special reason for this, other units having equal facilities for tennis. Sergeant-Major R. H. Jewsbury, R.E., was the secretary of the competition, and to him no little credit is due for the success achieved.

CURE THAT COUGH

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT DEAD.

A CRITICAL SKETCH.

Theodore Roosevelt died on January 6, aged just over 60 years. Mr. Consul-General Anderson had a cablegram last night with this news. Inflammatory rheumatism was given as the cause of death.

Mr. Roosevelt was one of the most picturesque figures in American history, and the idol of a large section of the American people. Beginning his political career in 1882 as a member of New York Legislature, he was successively Leader of that House, a Civil Service Commissioner, and President of the New York Police Board. In 1897 he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The following year he jumped into the limelight as the organizer and commander of his famous "Rough Riders" (First U.S. Cavalry Volunteers) which did great things in Cuba. He returned to be Governor of his native State for two years, and then became Vice-President for six months. He went to the White House as President in 1901. Since 1906, he has been journalist, mentor, and sportsman. His articles in "The Outlook," while undoubtedly gaining interest from the press of his name, had a very real intrinsic power to stir.

As a writer of books he was prolific, and sometimes rushed in where others might have feared to trespass. His famous reference to Thomas Paine, containing three misstatements in three words, must be a record. He spoke of Paine as "a dirty little atheist," and Paine was never dirty, was not little, and was certainly not an atheist. But Mr. Roosevelt in this as in other manifestations was a good moralist who meant well. His interest in family life (and the duty of rearing a family) is a matter of world-wide knowledge.

He had (as President) been gently hinted at the time he wanted to lead an army to the European war) a very strong sense of dramatic values, and never suffered any doubt as to his own personal qualifications. His characteristic remark, "You fellows are as clever as I am, but I let nothing pass me," was almost Shavian in its modesty. But it wasn't always his fault. American journalists often used him as a peg on which to hang their peculiar form of hero worship. Notably he was given more credit for his explorations in Brazil than to do him justice, he claimed in his book about it. That famous trip was called the Roosevelt Expedition out of compliment to the U.S.A., but it was a Brazilian Government enterprise all the same, and led by a Brazilian who had already done much similar work. Part of the time, owing to ill health, Mr. Roosevelt had to be carried in a litter, and must to that extent have impeded progress.

A joke current in the States may be new here. It alleges that Mr. Roosevelt caused the War which he was so impatient for America to enter. At his meeting with the Kaiser, he is supposed to have said, on reviewing German troops, "Bill, Your army could lick anything." And the Kaiser was fool enough to believe it.

The American delay in entering the war, while unpleasant for us, had good causes which it would take too long to discuss here. Historians may yet do justice to the great President who had courage to wait till the time and conditions were ripe, and whose phrase, "too proud to fight," looks very different when studied with its context. Mr. Roosevelt was a fearless man who had only to see what he believed to be a right course to go at it "bald-headed," as they say over there. This is noble, but it isn't always statesmanship. It is even lovable, in the case of such a man, but it isn't always wise. While an enormous part of the American people loved "Teddy," and regarded him as a type of the best citizenship, many of them recognized that a certain restraint would have been desirable.

A MISSING STEAMER.

Nothing has been heard or seen of the Mamelmaru, 11,760 tons, belonging to the Tokyo Kaisha, which sailed from Moji for Shanghai on October 15th. The search made by the authorities of the Department of Communications and the Naval Department, as well as by the owners, has been fruitless, and she is now given up as lost. The missing steamer had a crew of 85, the master being Captain Noguchi Kadohira.

FATAL RESULT OF POLICE RAID.

AN ABERDEEN ACCIDENT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood as Coroner, an inquiry was held yesterday afternoon into the circumstances attending the death of one Kwong Yau, at Aberdeen Village on the 20th December last.

The jury were composed of Messrs. A. J. Kew, J. M. Fossard and P. J. Taylor.

In opening the proceedings the Coroner said that on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo the Police went to a house in Aberdeen Village to execute a search-warrant and during the execution the deceased was found lying unconscious outside the house. He later died and the cause of death was fracture in the base of the skull. Dr. Y. K. To, of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the deceased was brought into the Hospital on the 20th December. He was unconscious but was still alive. He had a small lacerated wound over the left eye. Deceased died at 8.40 p.m. on the same evening, and on the following morning the body was identified by his brother. A post-mortem examination was made, which revealed that the cause of death was fracture of the skull. This injury might have been caused by a blow or fall.

Sergeant Erner, in charge of the Aberdeen Police Station, deposed that on Dec. 20 he assisted Sergeant Cushman in the execution of a search-warrant for stolen Government property on No. 15, Main Street, Aberdeen. In this they were also assisted by a Chinese constable. They arrived at the house, which was a two-storey building, at 4 p.m., and on going up the staircase he heard a noise inside the first floor, as if three or four persons were running about. Accompanied by the others, he entered the flat and found a man and a boy inside. Going over to one of the front windows he looked down into the street and saw deceased lying in the street at a distance of about 10 feet from the wall of the house. Leaving the others to secure the man, he ran down the stairs into the street and found deceased lying on the ground. He was unable to see another man.

Questioned by the Coroner, witness said that it was possible he had not seen the other man from the window, as the sunshade, which was hung above the doorway of the ground floor, might have hidden him from view.

Continuing, witness said that deceased was lying quite still on his back. The other man, who was lying on his left side, was moving, and whilst witness was occupied in an examination of deceased's condition, rose and got away. Witness found that deceased, though unconscious, was still alive, his pulse being quite strong. Assistance being called for, an ambulance was quickly brought to the scene and the deceased was conveyed to Hospital. At that time witness could not account for the incident until a few days afterwards when on visiting the house, he found that a bracket fixed outside the windows to the party wall of No. 15 and the adjoining house was broken. The windows were 10 feet from the street, which had a hard surface.

Foo Teow, the man found by witness lying in the street beside the deceased, deposed that he was a boatbuilder at Aberdeen. On the day in question he came to the house on a visit to a friend, and whilst there he heard shouts of "Police" uttered by the other inmates. Becoming scared, he attempted to escape into the adjoining building by climbing through the window, but lost his hold and fell into the street.

In answer to a question put by the Coroner, witness said he did not know how deceased met his death. He denied having told the Police that the deceased, on hearing the alarm, rushed to the window and made an attempt to escape into the next house by means of the bracket; that the bracket breaking, the deceased lost his balance, dropped on the ground, rolled off it, and fell into the street; and that he (witness) who had then his hand on the deceased's shoulder, also lost his balance and fell into the street. To the inconsistency between these two statements the Coroner called the attention of the jury. Further evidence was then adduced, and after the Coroner had mentioned the chief points contained in the evidence, the jury returned a verdict that deceased met his death through an accident.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

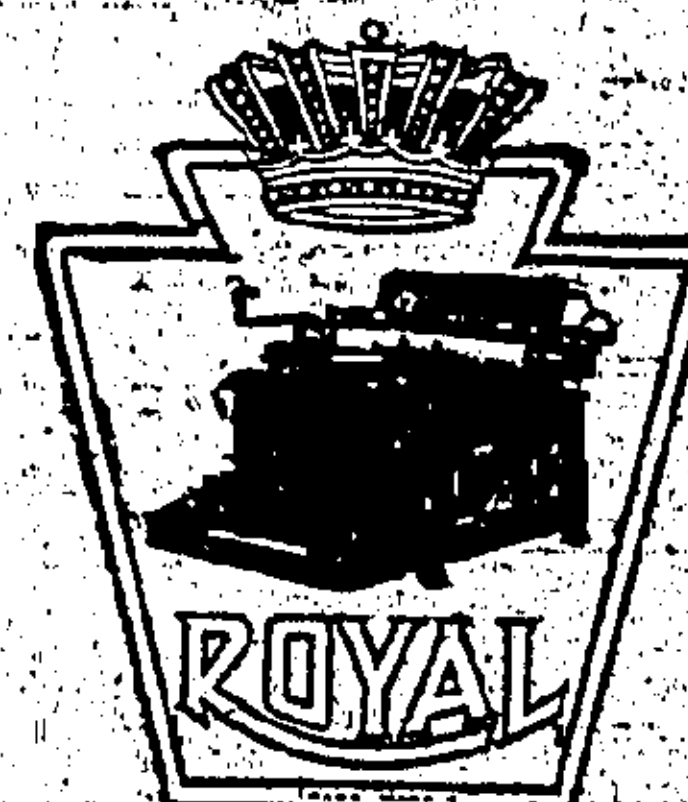
THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion, or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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10" size \$140
14" " 160
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We guarantee satisfaction and will
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XMAS NOVELTIES of all Descriptions.
Call and inspect them.

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IDEAL
DISINFEC-
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TO BE
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AT ALL
THE
LEADING
STORES.

IZAL
A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION

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THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,

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commencing at 3.45 p.m.
at No. 1 HUNTER BUILDING,
Kowloon.

A QUANTITY OF
SALVAGEABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Comprising:—

Teak bedstead, Chesterfield couch &
armchairs, blackwood desk, armchairs,
tables, teapots & flower stands, marble
clock, Japanese silk embroidered screens,
picture, ornaments, easement curtains,
carpet, skin rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and
chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled
mirror, dinner wagon, teak bookcase,
ice chest, electric fittings, dinner crock-
ery, glassware, etc., etc.

Teak twin bedstead, single & double
wardrobes with bevelled glass doors,
toilet table, tiled top washstand, woollen
blankets, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

And

A Quantity of Pans in Pots

Also

Cottage Piano by Moutrie, Shanghai
(in fine condition)

1 Victrola with cabinet and records.

1 Perambulator.

On view from Monday, the 13th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 7, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has
this day been admitted a partner
in our firm.

W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
HONGKONG AND CANTON,
January 1, 1919.

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

MAJOR H. A. MORGAN and
OFFICERS invite all Members
of the Hongkong Defence Corps to a
Smoking Concert at the Theatre Royal
on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1919,
at 9 P.M., when the prizes won at the
recent Corps Rifle Meeting will be
presented by H. E. The Officer Ad-
ministering the Government (The Hon.
Mr. Claud Sayers, C.M.G.)—Undress
uniform.

Hongkong, December 31, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

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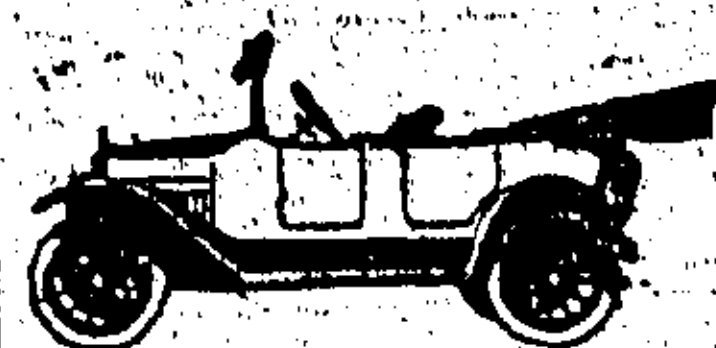
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BUTCHERS MEATS:

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Rabbits, Hares,
Sausages,
Brawn,
Pressed Beef,
Purity, Excellence.

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Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 481.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE



"GARRICK"

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
GARRICK
CIGARETTES

ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST
AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED
TOBACCO
GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES
AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S DOGGEREL.

The Services who raised a "holler,"
Now have their wish—a two-bob dollar.
Let H... k now as fighting for the
cents
Who in the dollar can't pay fifty cents.

A PRAYER FOR YOUTH.

* God who created me
Nimble and light of limb
In three elements free,
To run, to ride, to swim:
Not when the sense is dim,
But now from the head of joy
I would remember Him
Take the thanks of a boy.

ON SOME BAD WAR POEMS.

They justify the darkest fears
I entertained aforetime—
These profifiers and sonnetiers
Who blossom forth in war-time!

Which is the worse, the man who makes
Money that don't belong to him,
Or who, when Haig's city takes,
Promptly indites a song to him?

SALE OF A MOUNTAIN.

'Ben Loyal, a mountain in Sutherland-
shire, has been sold privately to Mr.
David McIlroy, of Lockerbie, acting on
behalf of a client. The upset price was
£188,000. It includes about 20,000 acres
of the Duke of Sutherland's property ad-
joining the estuary known as the Ryles
of Tongue.

THE LITERARY GENT.

All day he sits and piles his pen,
The loneliest of lonely men.
No glory, no advertisement,
Attends the literary gent.

He writes that he who runs may read
The message of his humble creed,
Or tells a simple tale to please
The people in their scanty ease.

The daily round, the common task,
Are blessings that he dare not ask.
No harvest may be his to reap
Of hard-won rest and dreamless sleep.

HOW TO AVOID INFLUENZA.

- (1) Do not breathe through the mouth,
but through the nose.
- (2) Use soap and water for washing the
inside of the nose night and morn-
ing; gargle with clean water.
- (3) After forcing yourself to sneeze,
night and morning, take deep in-
spirations.
- (4) Do not wear a muffler round the
neck.
- (5) Take sharp walks regularly, and
always walk home from work.
- (6) Avoid crowds.
- (7) Sleep with open windows and keep
the bed warm. Do not open
windows at night.
- (8) Avoid intoxicating liquors and ex-
cess of nourishing food. Porridge
is desirable.

MARRIED A MARSUPIAL.

They were looking at the kangaroo at
the zoo, when an Irishman said—"Beg
pardon, sor, what kind of a creature is
that?" "Oh," said the gentlemen,
"that is a native of Australia." "Good
bivins!" exclaimed Pat; "an' me sister
married wan o' them."

DID YOU EVER THINK OF THIS?

The person who takes up his daily
newspaper every morning seldom gives
a thought to the continuous labour in-
volved in its production and to the
amount of work entailed by every issue
in a country where the compositor and
linotype men have only a trifling know-
ledge of the language in which the paper
is set, while every translation has to be
carefully scanned and corrected before it
can find its place in the paper. More-
over, the prizes of the profession in this
part of the world are wholly incommen-
surate either with the labour involved or
the public service rendered, and it re-
quires a fund of good spirits as well as
capacity to continue at the engrossing
task each day with unabated energy.—
"Japan Chronicle."

A LOVE STORY.

It was indeed a beautiful night. The
gentle zephyrs played musically amid
the delicate fronds of the turnip-tops, and
waited from far distant fields the subtle
perfume of the luscious onion and the
fragrance of decaying cabbages.
Betty, "he whispered, as they sat
together on the fence surrounding Mrs.
Filligan's pig-sty. "Ow, beautiful you
be! Jes' think of it, Betty. When us
be married us will have a pig of our own!
Think of that, Betty!"
"Jan," she whispered, a note of re-
sentment in her voice, "what do I care
for pigs? I shan't want no pig when
I've got you!"
"Then all was silent once more, save
for the musical frolics of the zephyrs
already mentioned.

HEROIC NAVAL SURGEON.

The gallantry of a naval surgeon in
rescuing a petty officer pinned by the
arm in a collision between two destroyers
was recorded in the "Gazette," which
announced the award of the Albert
Medal to Surg.-Lieut. William Fryer
Harvey, R.N. Surg.-Lieut. Harvey, who
was "wound on board the mine seriously
damaged boat on hearing that a stoker
petty officer was pinned by the arm in a
damaged compartment, at once went down
and amputated the arm, although the
higher room was flooded and full of flames
from escaping oil. After performing the
operation he collapsed, and had to be
hauled out of the compartment. At any
time the ship might have broken in two,
and all hands were "fallen in on" deck
wearing lifebelts.

BABOONS "DYING LIKE FLIES."

The "Natal Witness" charges the
Government with responsibility for the
rapid spread of the epidemic of Spanish
influenza. It says the authorities "per-
mitted infected persons to travel about
the country, and declares that if it had
been a cattle disease every necessary pre-
caution would have been taken. The
journal asserts that on the figures avail-
able the mortality is approaching 50,000.
A curious feature of the outbreak is re-
ported from Uitenhage, in the eastern
provinces, namely, the prevalence of the
epidemic among baboons, which are
"dying like flies."

FIVE FRENCH PRISONERS.

Of the five French Singaporeans who
have been prisoners in Germany, three
are now known to have been liberated.
Mr. Jean Limage, of the Messageries
Maritimes, captured at Scioas in 1915,
was interned in Switzerland over one
year ago, and is back in France. Mr.
Paul Dupire has just arrived in France;
Mr. Francis Clouet, whose capture dates
as far back as the end of August, 1914,
in Maubeuge, has managed to escape
from the coal mines of Westphalia where
he had been sent and to reach The Hague
from where he informed his parents in
Havre. News is expected to arrive soon
from Mr. Albert de Bruiere, made prisoner
near Verdun at the same time as Paul
Dupire. With regard to Mr. Jean Hobber-
don, of Pêche Peres, nothing has been
heard of him in Singapore, since he was
captured in Lorraine, at the beginning
of 1915.

A LAUNDER STORY.

I happened to be in a Government
office yesterday afternoon, writes a Lon-
don correspondent on October 1, when
Mr. Harry Lauder, who is engaged in
many forms of war service these days,
was shown in. The presence of the
famous music hall artiste always suggests
"Harry Lauder" stories, and after he
had gone, one was told which was new
to me. The school teacher had asked her
class to name the richest men in the
world. Sir J. M. Barrie and Mr. Harry
Lauder "was the quite unexpected reply
of one little girl. "Yes," said the
teacher, a little dubiously. "But what
about millionaires like Rockefeller, the
Vanderbilts and the Astors. Haven't
they got a lot of money?" "Oh yes,"
replied the small girl, "but they've spent
some of theirs. This latest Scottish
story when related and the circumstances
mentioned brought down the house—
otherwise a little gathering of Government
officials, most of whom happened to fall
from north of the Tweed.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 313. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric lights and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application.
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON." MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE
BIRD
CONFECTIONERS
& CATERERS
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD
DRINKS
also
DEALERS IN
Gin, Whisky and Orange
Blossom
American Chocolate
Assorted Fanny Cakes.
Lunches: 10a Post Office Square,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.
Solely to
the late MIEN TING.
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

VICTORIA CAFE LTD.
214, Des Vaux Road Central
Telephone No. 2507.
We guarantee the quality of our
Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce, Brokers and
Commission Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Coles and
Benkley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For account of the concerned.)

THURSDAY,
the 9th January, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTRADES, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
etc., etc.,**
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new)
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,
Upolstered Suites, etc., Bedroom Furni-
ture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads,
Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables,
etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilets
Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry
Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, including large
Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, etc., Engravings, Pictures,
Brass Vases, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and
Net, Carpets new and secondhand.

Also
One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army
and Navy Store, London, in good
condition.

And
Large Ice Chest suitable for a Hotel
and 2 Pianos.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from Messrs. D. Mac-
donald & Co. to sell by Public
Auction,

at their premises Hong-hong,
commencing **FRIDAY, 10th January**
1919, at 10 a.m., continuing on
MONDAY, 13th January, at 10 a.m.
The whole of Valuable Plant,
etc., etc.

contained thereon.
**Large Galvanized Iron Build-
ings Stock and Machine Tools,**
comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw-
ing Machine, Shaping Machine, Mill-
ing Machine, Slotting Machine, Dried
ing Machines, Cold Sawing Machine,
Weighing Machines, Punching and
Shearing Machines, Blower, Test
Pump, Engines and Shifting Sundry
Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw
Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist
Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Ham-
mer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry
Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular
Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe
Vices, Copper-smith's Tools, Ben-
gency Copels, Water tanks and fit-
tings, Winches, Belling, Diving Pumps,
Helmet and dresses (Steel and second
hand), a quantity of Steel Products
including Steel Plates, angles, Bars,
Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel
Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron
Fittings and fittings, Brass and Cop-
per Tubes, Muntz & Yellow Metal
Sheeting, Metal and Copper Tacks,
etc.

Also

One large galvanized Iron Building
(wood framing)

One small galvanized Iron Shed
(Steel framing)

One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3'
feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty
Kabin Kerosene Motor.

And
One 3 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil
Engine direct coupled to dynamo
illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's
catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for
auction on **FRIDAY, 10th January,**
at 10 a.m.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, December 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)
ON
THURSDAY,
the 9th January, 1919, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A Large Assortment of
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,**
Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.
DRAWN WORK:—Bedsprade Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedsprade, Table
Cloths, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.
A few lots of Attache Cases and
Belted Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.50 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$19.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 6, WELLINGTON STREET HONGKONG.

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25.

SAVARESS'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

PREPARED BY DR. J. SAVARESS, PHARMACEUTICAL
OF CHINA, 11, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 35 "

Three hours, 60 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15

Half hour, 0.30

One hour, 0.50

Three hours, 0.80

Six hours, 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong, (if engaged
in Victoria).

Ten minutes, 5 cents

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every Subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents

Half hour, 10 "

One hour, 15 "

Every Subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for
each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than

To 4th mile—

single 75 cents.....1 hour,

return \$1.00.....3 hours.

Beyond 4th to 8th mile—

single \$1.20.....4 hours,

return \$1.50.....4 "

Beyond 8th to 9th mile—

single \$1.75.....5 "

return \$2.00.....5 "

Beyond 9th to 11th mile—

single \$2.00.....3 "

return \$2.50.....3 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha
Tsui.

**HONGKONG MARKET
PRICES.**
Butcher Meat.
Beef Shloin, -Mal Lung Pa .. lb. 24
Prime Out 24
Corned, -Ham Ngau Yek .. 24
Beast, -Shin 24
Beast, -Ngau Yam 24
Beast, -Tong Yek 24
Steak, -Ngau Yek Pa .. 24
Steak Shloin, -Ngau Lan .. 24
Sausages, -Ngau Cheung .. 24
No. 1 24
No. 2 24
No. 3 24
No. 4 24
No. 5 24
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No. 7 24
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No. 99 24
No. 100 24

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS
35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PAID.
Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.
WANTED:—Qualified Stenographer
and Typist, male preferred.
Apply, by letter only, stating salary
required to W.S. BAILEY & CO.,
LTD.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Wong-ai-chong Road.
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

TO LET.
EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LD.

FOR SALE.
GALESEND, 100 The Peak, Six
Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, Im-
mediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING.
SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES
ON 15th FEBRUARY.
Tickets, \$5 each, obtainable at
Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

SAVARESS'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PREPARED BY DR. J. SAVARESS, PHARMACEUTICAL
OF CHINA, 11, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

**FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.**
CHAIRS.
I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 35 "
Three hours, 60 "
Six hours, 70 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.
II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour, 0.60 cents
Three hours, \$1.00
Six hours, 1.50 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00 "

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Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, Im-
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Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918.

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE
CO. LTD.**
(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to
issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR
ACCIDENT at current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to—
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Princes Building. General Agents.

**CARS on
HIRE**
Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.
A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.
Phone
977 & 2589

**MERCURY
GARAGE CO.,**
82-84 Des Vaux Road Central.
Arrangements
for Special
Occasions.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

統辦寰球貨品
永有限公司
八九一號
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VEAUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198.

LEUNG YIK KEE.
Chinese Porcelain and Curio Store.
FIXED PRICES
Cheap Sale
from 4th to 31st January, 1919.
37, Queen's Road Central.

STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES.
The particular man demands a particular cigarette.
State Express are made for just such men—men
of discrimination who require the best.
VIRGINIA
No. 555
85 cents. PER TIN
OF 50
PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS.
Sole Manufacturers:
ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

STRAIGHT AT IT.
THERE is no use of our "beating
around the bush." We might as
well out with it first as last. We want
you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
the next time you have a cough or cold.
There is no reason as far as we can see
why you should not do so. This prepara-
tion by its remarkable cures has gained
a world wide reputation, and people
everywhere speak of it in the highest
terms of praise. It is for sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS.

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST

POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

DOWN QUILTS.

BLANKETS.

New Stocks of these Goods have just arrived.

CARPETS.

RUGS.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1919.

OUR MORALS.

ALTHOUGH the "China Mail" printed some observations by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald on the alleged moral dangers of Hongkong to youth, and to-day gives space to his answer to criticisms that have reached him, it does not suppose that Hongkong is worse than, or as bad as, other ports. It is not unusual for good people who wish to point a moral to exaggerate a little. Quite distinguished moral teachers have done it, by way of emphasis. Not that Mr. Macdonald said anything out of the way, either. From his point of view, there is a foundation for everything he said. Any one with a knowledge of Hongkong covering the last two decades will be able to assure him that we are much better behaved than we used to be, that in comparison with other ports Hongkong is a model city, and that there is really no occasion to make a special fuss at this time.

The British Empire here and there has suffered unduly by too much of an old-fashioned Puritanism. Probably the churches might have had a greater moral influence over a large part of the people if they had not been so extreme in their intolerance of the god of life. The temperance movement at home lost its force by its bigotry, and an item noted elsewhere in this issue is very revealing, as showing that it has been a useful lesson during the war. So, for that matter, have the fruits of the conditions of the last war. We learned that a boozing, fighting soldier, none too strict in relations with the ladies, could put up with a barbed-wire element, so to speak, of so

many "Thou Shalts" and "Thou Shalt Nots" that it is indeed a very prudent person who does not sooner or later find himself an offender. There are many crimes manufactured. So is some immorality invented. Legislators should rid themselves of the notion that time is wasted in which they do not produce new legislation. Moralists should consider the "beam" in their own eye, before worrying the normal fellow with a "mote." Their "beam" is often an utter failure to distinguish between immorality and unconventionality.

It is wrong to steal property, but it is more immoral to rob some one of reputation. It is foolish and unhealthy to get drunk, but it is morally more unhealthy and wicked to indulge in passionate hatred. Of "immorality" in the narrow usage of the term it is undesirable here to speak, but it has to be asserted that a ceremony and a ring do not always make certain relations moral. Swearing is objectionable, because it offends your neighbours, but then, so does a split infinitive, a dropped aspirate, or a solecism. In discussing morality, it is necessary to shed prejudice and look to motives and consequences.

So far as Mr. Macdonald is concerned, he seems to know that any place, whatever, however well supervised, would offer openings for transgression by young men fresh from the restraints of home life. Such men bring their temptation with them, in the natural tendency to reaction. This is often overlooked. If it were possible for Mr. Macdonald and his co-workers to catch all such immediately on arrival, and to bind them with the like kindly fetters they have left behind, we should hear less about the immorality of Hongkong. The young man who goes to church with his mother at home, and would not dream of deserting her on such occasions, is apt to stay away without her here, and that is no doubt a grievance. As to whether it is necessarily immoral, that is another story.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Answers to Correspondents.—[M. D.] Your clever pen telling how the work of the O. and C. Commerce was completed by the Sanitary Board is not suitable for publication in the "China Mail." Thanks just the same.

Exchange on demand to-day is quoted at 313.16d.

Mr. Charles Rogers, a very lovable Peking sportsman employed by the Municipality there, has died of influenza.

The late Mr. Henry Spencer Berkeley, K.C., of Dorset, Suffolk, and formerly Attorney-General of Hong Kong, left an estate of the value of £3,165.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Denman Fuller, who has been so seriously ill, is now much better and hopes to leave the Peak Hospital in a week or so.

Mr. J. R. Wood was accompanied on the bench at the Magistrate's court this morning by Dr. Tanning, Chief Justice of Formosa, and Mr. Associate Judge, Mr. Suzuki, the Japanese Consul-General, was also present.

The War Charities Store Sub-Committee can now supply the various working parties of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild with wool. Applications should be sent to the City Hall not later than 11 a.m. on Monday the 13th inst.

The resolutions for the mass meeting at the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening by the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association have been amended, as will be seen in our advertisement column.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club held a dance in the Naval Theatre last night. There was a numerous company. Chief Writer Smith, R.N., was the President of the function, and Petty Officer Woodley, Master of Ceremonies.

There is a growing demand among the Japanese publicists that Japan should propose at the forthcoming Peace Conference the abolition of all discriminatory treatment by the whites of the yellow race.

Mr. A. R. Lint, of the Mercantile Bank in Singapore, and formerly in charge of the Hongkong Branch, who has not had too good health in the State, has to get away on leave soon, and Mr. Cyril Champkin, from Hongkong will replace him.

A large delegation of Canadian newspapers, publishers, has protested to the Government against the increase in the price of paper. They declare that £600,000 has been added to the annual paper bill of Canadian newspapers as the result of increases during the last 18 months.

The S.S. Taiyuan arrived in this port this morning from Australia and on board were the Yacht Fair Company, who make their first appearance at the Hongkong Defence Corps Smoking Concert on Friday evening. The ship has experienced very bad weather on the way up.

News of the death at a French port of Captain Y. Yana, of the steamship "Indo Maru," received by officers of the "Sika Shoen" Kaishi, was heard with sadness by many in marine circles in T. C. M. During Captain Yana's two years as Port Captain of the company, he made friends.

It is learned that the ships "F. Wang-se," "Chen-an," "Kinkang" and "Ching-kiang," recently arrived from the south, have been released from service by the British Government. All of the ship are at present in dock being overhauled, and upon completion will be operated by the Butterfield and Swire Company on their pre-war runs.

To promote native products in a small way, there will be an industrial fair to be held at Tien Ma Hong, inside the city, on February 2. Entries will be closed January 26. The committee in charge of the fair will communicate with the General Chamber of Commerce requesting this body to encourage the merchants to enter exhibits. It is understood that the leading officials of the city will co-operate in making the fair a success.

A Changchun telegram to the "Mainichi" reports the alleged activity of Englishmen in Manchuria in connection with the purchase of land. According to this informant, the British take the view that the Kiro-Huini (H) Railway, which is shortly to be constructed, is destined to play a more important part than the South Manchuria Railway in connection with the trade between Japan and Manchuria, and under this conviction they are now making wholesale purchases of lands along the route of the projected railway.

Last spring with only 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, the American Government requisitioned the American people made sacrifices by saving that enabled the United States to send 110,000,000 additional bushels of wheat abroad, besides the normal exportable surplus. Of this the housewife none saved a saving of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, or a saving equivalent to approximately seven years' worth of flour for every man, woman and child in the United States.

MORAL DANGERS OF HONGKONG.

The Rev. Mr. Macdonald writes:—I am asked by the "China Mail" to supplement for the benefit of its readers my remarks at the meeting in the Theatre Royal on the moral dangers of Hongkong life.

It is scarcely a grateful task, and I would wish at the outset to disclaim the attitude of self-righteous censoriousness which it is almost the custom to attribute to members of my profession, for the most part unjustly. Further, I suggest no comparison between this Colony and other settlements in the East. I believe there are places which are worse than this, and I hope there may be others which are better. As to the general facts they are well enough known, matter of frequent remark and commonly admitted. For instance, a leading paper in Shanghai published some months ago an article, reprinted in Hongkong, on the deterioration undergone by "the majority" of the young men who come out to these parts. It was not a minister's sermon but an ordinary editorial, and the writer did not think it needful to prove the point. He assumed that the deterioration was admitted, and proceeded with salutary reflections upon it, counselling keener interest in the real business of life and less absorption in the enjoyment which can be got out of it. We are all familiar with the tale. It is hackneyed, but that unfortunately does not affect its truth. More command of money, absence of home influences, marked slackening of European conventions—such are the conditions under which the newcomer begins life out here. He finds himself, simply as a European, a member of what is regarded as a superior caste; his position may have been very subordinate at home, but here he has servants and assistants under him. The climate is relaxing, and the whole conditions unfavourable to "plain living and high thinking" if he had ideals of that order. His countrymen, like himself, are but temporary residents. They have no real authority, and therefore small sense of responsibility, in the line of citizenship. The general object is to earn a competence as quickly as possible with the view not always carried out, of returning to the native land, where one has a vote, an ancestry, and a host of steady associations and inspiring responsibilities.

Under such circumstances it is far from surprising we should lay ourselves out to have a good time in compensation for our temporary exile. The censor of morals may deplore it, but he is bound to admit it is natural—not that that ends the matter. As soon as he lands, indeed very often in the course of the voyage out, our newcomer is assailed by the hoary falsehood of the East, viz., that "liquor" in some form, particularly whiskey, is necessary to health and efficiency in hot climates. There are medical men who will tell him so, in spite of the fact that the weight of scientific opinion nowadays leans to the contrary, to put it mildly. I find myself against this delusion, continually, and see it contribute heavily to deplorable results. I have never been what is called a "rabid teetotaler," and could indulge freely if I chose without breaking any written pledge. But I have seen enough in Hongkong, to excuse more rabidness against intemperants than ever manifests itself. Newcomers are subjected to great pressure to abandon their habits of abstinence. One is stared at as if one had come out of the ark if one declines, however unobtrusively, to drink. One is ridiculed as a crank, complained of as an unsocial, eyed askance as setting up to be better than other people. Our newcomer is probably chafed in his mind, if he belongs to one, as a softy, mother's baby, etc. There have been cases of actual physical compulsion, not many one must suppose; but I know what I am talking about, and there are youngsters who have had whiskey literally poured down their throats. More than a few there are who have been coerced and cajoled and rugged beyond their powers of endurance, and next day come to their senses after experiences which make them unable to look another crumb of sweetmeat in the face. "Serve him right," I have heard it said; he should have been man enough to stand out. Perhaps, but it is quite certain that we ourselves would have held out, young, strange, eager for new experiences, wishful to please! In any case, some of us serve a gospel which begins where "serve him right" leaves off, and it has something to say at all restoring to say to men with more

"QUANTICO" WASHED ASHORE.

IS BELIEVED LOST.

The U. S. Shipping Board vessel "Quantic," 3,000 tons, Robert Dollar Co., was washed ashore at Tablas Island, Philippines, on Xmas night, by a strong typhoon, according to reports received from Manila.

The "Quantic," formerly the German ship "Lyamoon," was proceeding to Manila with 82 passengers aboard, when it encountered the typhoon, and despite all efforts of the master to steer clear of the island, the vessel was blown on the rocks.

It is believed that 18 of those aboard were lost, some of whom were prominent Manila residents.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A GIRL THIEF.

A Chinese servant girl, 16 years of age, was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to six weeks' hard labour, she being implicated in a theft of jewellery and money to the value of \$1,310 from her mistress who lived in Des Vaux Road. The girl admitted her guilt, and when questioned by the Magistrate, said that she was induced by a male accomplice to commit the theft. This man has also been arrested and is at present in Police custody.

PETTY THEFTS.

A Chinese workman employed at the Taikeo Dockyard was sent to prison for two months for stealing six lbs. of copper from one of the company's launches.

A DAGGER FROM JAVA.

A Chinese from Java who had an ugly-looking dagger was arrested at the Sunning wharf. He was this morning fined \$25 by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne.

A Chinese who stole a bed quilt from a compatriot at Lyndhurst Terrace, explained to the Magistrate that he pawned the article because he had not been paid his wages. He was allowed out on bail of \$25.

A PICKPOCKET.

A pickpocket who operated in Des Vaux Road Central was given six weeks by Mr. Melbourne.

strength of character who lead weaker ones astray. When they are "served right" themselves they will find it a hard reckoning. I am told by old residents that things go much better than they used to be. I hope they are, but should like to see the pace of improvement accelerated. And I know no better means of quickening the pace than by an advance in public opinion about these matters which are all well enough known, though not much openly discussed. It would help if the Government would clear out certain well known nests of profligacy, and return bad characters promptly whence they came. Much good is done by families opening their homes to newcomers in the social and kindly way, for few things send fellows faster to the bad than the notion that nobody cares and it does not matter. We have suffered greatly from the closing of the European Y.M.C.A. which was a centre of helpful influence to many. I have known quite a number of instances where men have come here expecting to find a Y.M.C.A. hostel as in other places, and much surprised that there is none. The sooner the funds now waiting for the purpose of building such an institution can be released the better. I made an appeal at the meeting to Christian people especially to raise their standard, and I emphasise it because our apparent indifference to religion and its ordinances is a thing which hits newcomers in the eye and does much to loosen them from their bearings—if the two metaphors will mix. In this matter as in others we are affected consciously or unconsciously by our position as passing and not permanent residents, and by the non-Christian atmosphere around us. We do as we should not do at home, in respect of Sunday observance and many other things, and the flattering fiction laid to our souls that we have acquired "breadth" by going abroad does not wholly stifle a certain still, small voice. Perhaps I ought not to close without adding that I do not forget there are two sexes though I have only mentioned one. I wish we had more women of the right sort, and one needed reform is the removal of restrictions against marriage which some of our leading firms have thought it right to institute. That of course leads on to the very urgent housing question. "England," said Lord Beaconsfield, "will never be moral till she can marry young." But how about home life if there are only hotel roofs over it?

VICTORIA HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

MRS. GORNER DISTRIBUTES THE PRIZES.

At the annual prize distribution held yesterday in connection with the Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon City, Mrs. Gerner presented the prizes. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Lander, Bishop of Victoria and those present included Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Beattie and others.

The Report was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett. The report stated that throughout the outbreak of spotted fever last summer, no child in the Home was affected, and though later more than fifty were ill with the "new fever," all soon recovered, and there had been no need for special anxiety. They were very grateful to Dr. Smalley for giving medical help, medicine and advice. The ordinary school routine had gone on smoothly, thanks to the loyal help of their native teachers, and the Inspector's report was being looked forward to with confidence. Twenty-one new children had been received in the Home during the year, several of them non-Christian with relatives who desired them to be taught the Christian teaching, and who seemed to expect much from its influence. Thirty girls had joined the school branch of the Y.W.C.A. which holds regular meetings managed by the girls themselves. Thanks were tendered to several kind friends who had made it possible to rebuild the garden wall which had fallen through heavy rains; also to annual subscribers and many new friends who have helped to make up the loss in exchange on subscriptions from home; to Messrs. Loxley & Co. for three cases of print and flannel, and to the Ministering Children's League for the generous contributions. The kind friend who provided the Christmas gifts last year had again remembered the children and his generosity gave unlimited joy on Christmas eve and provided the prizes.

CONCERT AT LYEMUN BARRACKS.

Captain E. S. Lucy, Commanding, and officers and men of the 8th Coy. Lyemun Barracks last evening. Invitations had been issued and a large number of people were present. The programme was presented by the officers and men and each item was well received. The following was the programme presented:

Opening Chorus..... By the L.A.D.S. & Dainty Dolly
(Really a Horrible Row)
(Straight from Shanghai Empire)
Back to the Land..... By the Scarrows
Belgian Baby..... C. Q. M. S. Clark
(One out of the Bag)
Hawaiian Buttery..... Gr. Middleton
(A Regular Specie)
Thy Sentinel am I..... Gr. O. V. Jones
(Steamer Leaving Harbour)
Uncle Joe..... Gr. Gough
(More Sandpaper than Dance)
The Green Eye of the Yellow God.....
Lieut. H. Torr
(Audience please stick it)
I don't seem to want you when you're with me..... Lieut. Chas. Gordon
(Many a true word spoken in jest)
Glorious Devon..... Gr. Wright
(Some Hopes)
Goodbye..... Tpr. Ansell
(Assisted by a Chorus of 80 Pretty Girls, if procurable)
Half-an-hour for Refreshments (and other things) during which time the Audience is requested not to flirt with the chorus girls.
Pianoforte Selection..... Mr. C. W. Reynolds
(Without Handle)
Land of Gra Me Chree..... Gr. Middleton
(Would sound better on the Gramophone)
Down where that Swannee River Flows..... Sgt. Knight & Allott
(No Bricks by Request)
Big Ben..... Gr. O. V. Jones
(A Striking Song)
Lascas..... Lt. H. Torr
(The Audience is still requested to stick it)
Dainty Dolly & Nobby (Lt. Chas. will do a bit of Square Gordon and Pushing..... C. Q. M. S. Clark
The Deathless Army..... Gr. Wright
(Still All Wright)
Just one Kiss..... Gr. Gough
(Quite Enough Too)
The Eastern Wonders..... Messrs. Clark
(Four a Penny)
Land of Hope and Glory.....
By The Breathless Army
All the arrangements were in the hands of Capt. Lucy. The accompanists were Mr. C. W. Reynolds and Gunner O. Blagbrough. It was altogether a most successful and enjoyable evening.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THE NEW FERRY SERVICE AND ALLEGED SEWERS.

The Sanitary Board held their fortnightly meeting at 4.15 p.m. yesterday. There were present: Dr. A. Gibson (H.S.D.), Lieut. Col. Crisp, Messrs. P. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai Ming, S. W. Tse, Dr. Gracia Ochoa, Mrs. Hickling (Acting M. O. H.), and Mrs. J. D. Danby (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in dealing with the appointment of Mr. H. E. Strange as Sanitary Inspector, said that the new Inspector would work under Inspector Lambie in the Eastern district. This district would now have three Inspectors. Dr. Ochoa, pursuant to notice, asked:—In view of the new ferry services between Hongkong and Yau-mai, will the Government remove the existing sewer under the wharf in Jubilee Street?

The CHAIRMAN replied:—There is no sewer outfall under the pier opposite Jubilee Street. There is a storm water culvert discharging there which it is not proposed to remove.

Dr. Ochoa next asked:—Will the Government also remove the two refuse depots in the immediate vicinity of this wharf?

The CHAIRMAN:—One of the refuse depots, which is for temporary purposes, will be removed shortly. There is no present intention of removing the other.

Dr. Ochoa stated that no benefit would result from removing the depot used by the P. W. D. The one used by the Sanitary Department should be removed.

The CHAIRMAN:—The P. W. D. depot is westward of the wharf, that of the Sanitary Board depot is to the east.

Dr. Ochoa:—There are two on the eastern side.

The CHAIRMAN:—I could go and see, it again.

Dr. Ochoa stated that he was not bringing this question on behalf of the owners of the ferry launches, but on behalf of the public, and being one who travelled to Yau-mai often, he had found it a great nuisance having the depot next to the wharf. The small was intolerable when the wind was blowing, and the air in passing through the rubbish was laden with germs which would carry infection. From a sanitary point of view the rubbish ought to be removed.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that if the Board wished for further information a fuller report on this question would be brought forward at the next meeting. This was agreed to by the members.

THE CINEMA THEATRES.

THE CORONET.

Last night at this theatre, the 5-part Pathe play "Runaway Bunting" was screened. This interesting, complete film depicts Mexico Davis in the title role, and the scenery in which the play is set is delightful. Other attractions are the B. Fish Gazette, "Zizi," a comedy, and an orchestra which discourses popular music. Add to the attractive programme, the pleasant little theatre itself, the music, lights, and the well-shown pictures, and it can readily be understood why so many patronise it.

The same programme is showing to-night, at 8 and 9.15 p.m. Booking can be done the Robinson Place Co. up to 4.30, after which it is the Coronet.

To-morrow, Haddon Chamber's masterpiece, "The Liar" will be in the new programme.

THE VICTORIA.

The "Sons of Satan" was the principal item of the programme at the Victoria Theatre last night, two performances having good attendances. Besides the interesting chief film was a gazette number, portraying many live war incidents, which is always a welcome feature with the audience, and another film favourite, a "Wife's Picture." "Wife's Married a Wealthy Wife." The whole performance was very interesting and well worth a visit. An excellent orchestra adds considerably to the attractive programme provided.

The programme is being repeated to-night. Booking is at Anderson's.

THE HONGKONG.

There was a popular programme at the Hongkong Theatre yesterday evening, the leading picture being a 5-part play entitled "Father and the Boys." It is the kind of picture most desired by picture theatre-goers, a reasonable play and completed in one performance. Two comedies, "The Deceivers," and "A Coat's a Coat" were really funny, and with selections by the orchestra provided a capital evening's enjoyment.

To-night there is a change of programme; when for three nights a British film will be staged, "Boy Scouts Be Prepared," and a Gazette and Comedies will be staged.

Patrons of this theatre may look forward to a picture treat on Saturday, when "The House of Lies" with Edna Goodrich in the leading part will be shown.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

Before His Lordship, Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court late yesterday afternoon, the hearing was concluded in the case in which an Indian named Sardullah Khan, a constable of the Naval Yard Police, was charged with the wilful murder of Sergeant Harry Linfield at the Kowloon Depot on the night of Nov. 13 last.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. Wakeman) prosecuted whilst Mr. Bellios (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) appeared for the defence.

After the accused had gone into the witness box and repeated the statement he made at the Police Court to the effect that he heard a report and ran because he was told to do so by the deceased, the Crown Solicitor addressed the jury and pointed out that the medical evidence showed that the bullet found in the body of the late Sergeant Linfield was of the same calibre as that which had been issued to the prisoner. He said he could not imagine a more extraordinary story than that given by the prisoner. It was extraordinary that a man not in his senses, which the prisoner alleged was his condition, could have remembered with such clearness every small incident of that night. He suggested that the prisoner had tried to shoot at Mr. Brown, who was in charge of the yard that night. The onus rested on the prisoner to prove that he was insane at the time he committed the act, and this he did not do.

Mr. Bellios said he did not suggest that Sergeant Linfield committed suicide, or that he was shot by anyone outside the yard, but that he was killed by one of the stray shots which the prisoner, in his fright and excitement, fired from the top of the roof. The prisoner did not know of the murder till he came down from the roof and then he said: "Now I suppose they will blame me for it." Counsel commented on the absence of motive, and concluded by saying that if it was a stray shot that took the life of Sergeant Linfield, the jury could not take it upon themselves to bring a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

After a lengthy summing up by His Lordship, which occupied over an hour, the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were absent for 64 minutes and then returned with a 6 to 1 verdict of "Guilty of Wilful Murder."

His Lordship: Gentlemen, in a capital case it is necessary that the jury should be unanimous. I must ask you to retire and reconsider your verdict.

After another quarter of an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner.

Asked if he had anything to say way sentence of death should not be passed on him, the prisoner said: "How did the Crown find out that I have wilfully murdered Sergeant Linfield? How came the Crown to know my intentions about this? Supposing that I did kill the man and that I climbed up the roof carrying a rifle and bandolier containing the rounds of ammunition with me, and that I also fired several shots; could I not have killed anybody else? Does it not seem strange? The people who came to arrest me, were walking about the Yard. Were they my friends that I refrained from shooting them? Was the deceased my enemy that I am supposed to have shot him? I could see the sailors, the marines, and the Constable walking about; could I not have shot them if I had wanted to? While I was coming down I saw Mr. Lockhart and Inspector Churcher standing there. If I had any other intention I would have rather shot Mr. Lockhart, who has reported me once previously. Notwithstanding that he abused me and pointed his rifle at me, was I unable to shoot him if I desired? I could hear the people conversing together, and I could see them with my own eyes. Did I not have the chance to shoot them if I wanted to? If I had an evil intention, how on earth could these people have made me lay down my arms as long as I had life in me? Being well supplied with ammunition, and my bayonet fixed to my rifle, was I unable to shoot any of those people if I had wanted to? I say that I had no grudge, no enmity, no ill-feeling against the deceased. I do not know why I should shoot a man who has done me no harm. Supposing I had no bad feelings against the deceased and yet I were to shoot him, was I not prepared to shoot a good many more and then to put an end to my own life? If I knew that I would be accused of murder and that I would be hanged for it, I would never have surrendered myself in the way I did. I could produce my gymnastic certificate, and I was a fool to surrender myself like this to be hanged. We Indians are a poor nation and nobody trusts us, even if we speak the truth. What ever statement I have given it is the truth. Is my statement of no value in the eyes of the Crown? Now I commit myself to the mercy of God and the Order of the Government, and I am ready to meet any kind of death, whether it be by hanging or shooting. Nobody can live on this earth for ever. Everyone has to die one day, sooner or later. As for us I know, I am not guilty of the crime which I am supposed to have committed."

His Lordship said that prisoner's statement would be sent to H.E. the Governor to whom prisoner could also send a petition from the gaol.

His Lordship then donned the black cap and passed sentence of death, the prisoner crying out, "God is great; God is good." He then turned round to the large gathering of Indians who were present in Court, and said, "Good-bye; my dear friends. When being taken under escort to the gall, the prisoner again called out, "Good-bye," to his friends who were gathered outside the Court.

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

PROF. POLLARD ON MR. WILSON'S POLICY.

Professor A. F. Pollard, speaking at University College said it was obvious that the phrase "Freedom of the Seas" lent itself to interpretations with some of which no reasonable person could agree. Until there was some better security for our lives and for the peace of the world than existed at present, or had existed in the past, it was not possible for any naval Power to forego its belligerent rights. The fundamental point, and almost the foundation of President Wilson's whole policy, was where to draw; that international anarchy, which alone justified the exercise of belligerent rights, was to come to an end; and that for the future a League of Nations should intervene to enforce international covenants.

England really stood to gain by the suggestions of President Wilson. He could not believe that any serious number of Englishmen intended to insist on our absolute control of the seas, or on such an interpretation of "Freedom of Seas" as would place us in the position of defying a League of Nations.

"We cannot insist," he said, "that all other Powers shall put their cards on the table while we keep the ace of trumps up our sleeve. If we are going to rely for the future peace of the world upon a League of Nations, we have to make our contribution to it. People have not taken the trouble to find out what President Wilson has said on the subject or what his meaning is. There is no real room for difference of opinion. According to President Wilson, we shall be in a far better position with regard to the 'freedom of the seas' than we were before. We shall not only enjoy all the belligerent naval rights we have enjoyed during this war, but in future wars shall not be troubled with neutrality, or have powerful neutrals trying to break the blockade and to get their commerce into the hands of an enemy."

OPIUM SMUGGLING ON "PINGCHING."

Practically every steamer that comes up from South China contains smuggled opium. So frequent and extensive are the seizures that the legitimate trade once felt by the Customs officials when they succeeded in detecting the presence of the pernicious drug on an incoming ship has long since given place to an indifference bordering closely on aversion. In point of fact, the smuggling is becoming a serious matter for the Customs, which gets nothing out of opium that it has to burn, and is out of pocket at every seizure for payment of the customary rewards for discovery.

But when it comes to smuggling opium on board a revenue cruiser on which the Inspector-General himself is travelling, the matter is no longer one to be regarded with indifference. The Chinese sense of humour is famous, and it was seldom better employed than when the opium smuggling organization pitched upon the "Pingching" to import their latest consignment of opium into Shanghai. Doubtless they imagined that they would be safe enough from awkward inquiries leading to detection under the aegis of the I-G.

As may be known, Sir Francis Aglen, accompanied by Lady Aglen and Mr. D. C. Dick, has lately been making a tour of the lights on the China coast, up to the mouth of the Yangtze. The "Pingching," by which the party travelled, arrived back in Shanghai on Christmas Eve. Now whether the Chinese had heard that an ambassador's baggage is passed free of scrutiny by the courtesy of all Customs officials, and so much the more, therefore, the Inspector-General's we do not know. At any rate, the crew of the "Pingching," or as many of them as were concerned in the affair, appear to have been so sure of getting the stuff through that they became careless. Shortly before the "Pingching" reached Shanghai one of her officers lighted accidentally on some of the smuggled opium. Search was made and further stores were discovered, to the extent, all told, of about 80 catties, which at present prices would be worth, roughly, \$15,000.—"N.C. Daily News."

Bakap Rubber Plantations in the year ended June 30 made a profit of £5,078, against £19,106. Deducting excess profits duty for the year, ending June 30, 1917, viz. £2,580, there is a balance as credit of profit and loss account of £2,498, to which may be added amount repayable to the company in respect of excess profits duty for the year to June 30 last, which the directors estimate to produce about £7,000, making £14,152. Dividend of 10 per cent, less tax, against 25 per cent, forward, £8,152, against £7,365.

earth for ever. Everyone has to die one day, sooner or later. As for us I know, I am not guilty of the crime which I am supposed to have committed."

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SUMMARY COURT.

CASE AFFECTING COMRADE OF A GERMAN FIRM.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees-Davies, K.C.), the hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. John Owen Hughes, liquidator of the business and personal affairs of Albert Wilhelm Arthur Becker (a partner of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.) and Messrs. Harry Wickling & Co. (the liquidators of the business of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.), claimed from China Wah, compradore of the firm, \$65,000 for damages, losses and expenses incurred by breach of a compradore's agreement.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge), appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) appeared for the defendants.

The defence is (1) lack of proof; (2) absence of liability since the surety retired from his suretyship before the outbreak of war, and (3) dissolution of contract by the war, not because the firm was German, but because intercourse between the partners was made impossible by war, thus amounting to dissolution.

In the course of yesterday's argument, it was stated that though Mr. Becker had a sort of parole licence, there was no licence to Sander, Wieler & Co. to trade. Mr. Alabaster contended that Becker was a prisoner of war, not a friendly alien.

His Lordship: There was nothing effective in the undertaking. It was simply an undertaking not to do anything prejudicial to the interests of the Army and Navy, and if he did anything contrary he would be turned out of the Colony.

Mr. Alabaster: No, it says: "We will put you in Stonecutters within barbed wire fencing." It is common knowledge that they were sent to Stonecutters and afterwards to Hing-hoi, where they remained until they were taken to Australia. That is to say, the prisoners-of-war camp was opened at the outbreak of war. Those who were not resident in the Colony, but had arrived by ships, were interned. Other people who gave an undertaking not to do anything prejudicial to British interests were not put into camp, but they had to report to a Sergeant-Major. Somewhere about the beginning of November, 1914, those of military age were sent into the camp, and those who were old and sick were sent out of the Colony. These people were not allowed to remain like "friendly enemies," if I may use the term, contemplated in Hall's International Law. Your Lordship will remember that there was a Turkish General in the camp, who, generally speaking, in common with Armenians and others, was not treated in the same way as the Germans. I say that no Germans were treated by the military authorities here as friendly neutrals.

His Lordship: I take it that the object of getting him to sign this agreement was to enable him to carry on his business.

Mr. Alabaster: No, the object was to enable him to extend his liberty; to give him more liberty than would otherwise have been allowed. There was no reference to business. The same licence was given to male and female German subjects.

Addressing his Lordship this morning, Mr. Alabaster said he was dealing yesterday with the point of an alleged licence the firm had by which they were allowed to carry on business in the same way as friendly neutrals were allowed to do. The fact was, said counsel, that no such licence was given at all. Permission was given to the firm to get rid of stocks here and of stocks due to arrive, which could not be put in godowns for four years. It was material to Government, whether they were sold under contract with original buyers or to new buyers. The claim against the client, said counsel, was in two parts. (1) for goods delivered to original buyers,

and (2) for goods delivered to other people who are not original buyers.

Continuing, counsel said his Lordship would see from the account attached to the letter of demand, that it was drawn up long after the outbreak of war. Parts of the goods were sold and not delivered to original buyers, and parts were sold to other than original buyers. Government did not care in what way they got rid of their stock either by selling to original buyers or to other buyers. Permission was given by Government to sell for cash.

Taking the Tur-Cheong Wing account, counsel said there was no evidence as to when those goods were actually delivered. Neither was there evidence that any of the goods were delivered before the outbreak of war, or before August 28, 1914. There was evidence before the Court that some of the goods in question did not arrive in the Colony until after the declaration of war.

Proceeding, counsel said there were only three possible explanations of the last items. One is that the banks did in fact get cash for goods in which case they were paid for and they (defendants) were not liable for the goods. That was one explanation of the matter, the firm was not allowed under licence to deliver to the original buyers without their paying for them. The other explanation was that the goods were delivered and an amount—the cash value—paid, but was not credited against the contract. Counsel submitted they had no right to do that, as it would defeat the effect of the licence as the Canton branch of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co. would be in a position to collect on behalf of the local firm monies owing to an alien enemy.

Dealing with the operation of the declaration of war on the contract, counsel said the plaintiffs pleaded that there was an outbreak of war but also pleaded an avoidance of its effects because they were licensed to do what they did, but counsel submitted that they (plaintiffs) were not licensed to deliver the goods without the terms of cash.

His Lordship: You will have to prove that it is not so. It is a question of facts?—Yes, my Lord.

Continuing, counsel said the third explanation was that goods were delivered without being paid for.

By His Lordship: The general practice was to deliver goods without cash, presuming there was no war.

Counsel submitted that the firm was not licensed to do anything to justify them in bringing the claim against the defendants. There was no evidence in Court as to when the goods were delivered.

The case is proceeding.

STATUE TO ADMIRAL CHING.

A statue in honour of the late Admiral Ching Tsung, a Cantonese, Minister of the Navy and a strong Constitutionalist, will be erected at Hsi Chai, or Dutch Folly. A committee of fourteen headed by Captain Tsung Ting-kwang, Vice-Minister of the Navy, has been appointed to look after the construction work. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs and an associate with the Admiral in the Cabinet before the separation of the North and the South, has consented to serve as the president of the Ching Tsung Memorial Association.

Admiral Ching was assassinated last February by a hired agent of the northern militarists. He arrived at Canton July, 1917, with the Chinese Navy as a protest against the military rule and demand for the restoration of the National Assembly which he believed the President had illegally dissolved.—"Canton Times."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD., THE SINCERE SINCERE CO., LTD., and THE SINCERE CO., (Shanghai) Ltd., have by Special Resolutions resolved to go into voluntary liquidation with a view to amalgamating under the name and style of the SINCERE CO., LTD.

The New Company is now being formed with a Capital of \$7,000,000.00 and will have Branch Emporiums in Shanghai and Canton.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, a MEETING OF CREDITORS will be held at the Office of the SINCERE CO., LTD., No. 173, Des Voeux Road Central and No. 1, Wing Wo Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January, 1919, at 2 p.m. for the purpose provided for in the said Section.

Dated the 8th day of January, 1919.
J. HENNESSEY-SETH,
Incorporated Accountant,
Liquidator.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONTRACTED),

on SATURDAY, January 11, 1919, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, 2 JAPANESE SPANIELS, (3 months old).

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

TO-MORROW.

PUBLIC REFORM MEETING AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, at 6 P.M. ELECTION v. NOMINATION. AN UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY. POPULAR ELECTORATE.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will preside.

The following Resolution will be submitted:—

"That this public meeting of Hongkong residents, whilst affirming its unwavering loyalty to the Crown and Empire, is of opinion that the instructions to His Excellency, the Governor relative to the mode of selection of the Legislative Council require amendment in such a way as to secure:—

1. That as regards all the unofficial members of the said Council (other than the two Chinese-nominated members) the principle of election instead of nomination shall be applied.

2. That the number of unofficial members shall be increased from 6 to 9, and that the number of official members shall remain as at present, namely, 8.

3. That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) two shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; three (two of whom shall be of British race, and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese community.

And in order that due and prompt attention and consideration may be given to the opinion thus publicly expressed this Meeting requests the Government to transmit this resolution by telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

January 8, 1919.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

OUR HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

STOCKS

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE" OF THE BEST QUALITY.

BRUSHWARE:—

CARPET SWEEPERS, BROOMS and BRUSHES, STOVE, PLATE, FURNITURE and HEARTH BRUSHES, CEDAR MOPS and POLISH, ETC., ETC.

COOKING UTENSILS:—

SAUCEPANS, FRYPANS, KETTLES, ROAST PANS, COFFEE MILLS, CAKE and BREAD MAKERS, MINCERS, DISH COVERS, FISH KETTLES, VACUUM FREEZERS, FILTERS, ETC., ETC.

CUTLERY AND TABLEWARE OF BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

THE IDEAL GIFT FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE LITTLE

"RED BOY" GRAFONOLA.

Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect tempo and tone.

PRICE \$15.00.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,
TEL. 1322, 16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE EDISON-DICK

MIMETASKA

DUPLICATOR

INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, Des Voeux Road Central. Telephone 1186.

AGENTS in POOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

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PURITAN BRAND

PER CASE

DUTY PAID . . . \$35

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 132.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
(JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.)
TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	15th April	22nd April
"MELBORE"	20th March	30th April	10th May

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DEWARA"	10 January	27 January

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE &c.

(Shanghai only)

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
F. & O. S. N. Co. Office.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
LUZON MARU—Monday, 12th Jan., at Noon.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
INDUS MARU—Wednesday, 16th Jan., at Noon.
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
KENKON MARU—Monday, 13th Jan., at Noon.
SOURABAYA—Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
ARABIA MARU—Saturday, 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSU MARU—Thursday, 16th Jan., at 8 a.m.

For KIELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

JOSHIN MARU—Thursday, 9th Jan., at 9 a.m.

KAIJO MARU—Sunday, 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 144 & 145.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

Via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
Joint Service of the
"HOLLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamer	Tons	Sails
"GROENINGE"	10,000	25th January, 1919.
"WILIS"	8,000	28th January, 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers—
For further particulars apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

Agents.

Telephone 1874-1875-1876.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1918.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipments at CALCUTTA in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	On or about
JAVA	23rd Jan.	23rd Jan.
BORNEO MARU	30th Jan.	30th Jan.
BOHUTO MARU	6th Feb.	6th Feb.
JAPAN	13th Feb.	13th Feb.
KANRI MARU	20th Feb.	20th Feb.
BOHUTO MARU	27th Feb.	27th Feb.
KOKUTO MARU	6th Mar.	6th Mar.

For Freight of Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Jan. 9, at Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	Hsinchow	Jan. 9, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHENHUA	Jan. 11, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Jan. 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Jan. 16, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAITUNG	Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanchow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 8 a.m.
KOBE	TAISANG	THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but is expected to be resumed in a few months. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The "Van Weeswijk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOHONG LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kndat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

THIRTYTH LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will
be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 524.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!
But we employ men who are expert to
demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and
will give you the benefit of their experience.

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHINA
GLASS
WATERPROOF
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Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons
and Staterooms. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days)

SWATOW—[Capt. J. W. Evans] SUNDAY, 12th Jan. at 11 a.m.
HAIKONG—[Capt. A. E. Hodgkin] FRIDAY, 17th Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Ellis Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" January 9th, 1919. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNBESPOKE HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Princes Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1384.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

SIBERIA MARU—17,000 tons—Leave Hongkong 27th January.

TENYO MARU—21,000 tons—8th February.

KOREA MARU—20,000 tons—10th Feb. from Kobe.

SHINYU MARU—21,000 tons—6th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA.

CALLAO, ARIUA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

KIYO MARU—17,000—JAN. 13th, 1919.

AMYO MARU—18,000—Mar. 18th.

NIPPON MARU—11,000—May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' price.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to BEISS & Co., Owners.

General Agents.

SHIPPING.

FIRE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

A fire which occurred on December 10
on the hired transport "Palanetta" in
Alexandra Dock, Bombay, resulted in
damage to the extent of half a lakh of
rupees. The fire brigade were at work
for three hours flooding No. 2 hold, which
contained a cargo of foodstuffs and life-
boats.

VLADIVOSTOCK WHARF DUES.

It is officially reported from Vladivostock that wharfage levied at the Government quay at Vladivostock was increased on December 1. On the first week's use of the wharf 350 roubles are assessed when the length of the steamers moored is about 300 feet; the wharfage is increased at the rate of 40 roubles per 50 feet. When ships stay more than a week the wharfage is levied at the rate of 50 roubles a day and night.

SHIP FIRES AT RANGOON.

Within two days during a recent week three ships lying in the harbour at Rangoon caught fire. The "Tennessee," belonging to P. Henderson and Co., Glasgow, while taking oil fuel at Hastings, caught fire and was burnt out. She became a total loss. The second was the "Chi-yuen," which is also a loss. The third is the "Colonial." It is said that the mate saw a man throwing burning coal into the hold of this ship and that, it is stated, started the fire. The mate jumped into the hold and put the fire out after which he went in search of the man but the latter had disappeared.

TSINGTAO-KOREA STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Korean Mail Steamship Company has arranged to inaugurate a service between Chemulpo and Tsingtao from March next, when the "Kogen-maru," 680 tons, and another steamer of 1,500 tons will be placed on the run. It is said that for this service the company will receive a subsidy of 150,000 a year from the Government-General of Korea and also some assistance from the Japanese authorities at Tsingtao. The "Kogen-maru" is already under contract to ship 6,500 tons of salt from Tsingtao during the next six months.

MINE DANGER AT SEA.

Although the coming of peace will relieve the seas from the danger of U-boats, another lingering danger will remain for mariners. "We have in home waters to-day," says "The Times," "uncounted numbers of mines, and until these have been cleared away all ships will have to be handled with due care. The clearing up of the seas will probably occupy a considerable period. The menace to merchant shipping will be greatly lessened if masters are careful to follow out Admiralty instructions as to routes to be followed. In some cases these routes will be circuitous, and will reduce the speed of seaborne traffic; but unless Admiralty instructions are followed, disaster will result. Any carelessness on the part of masters must end in the loss of their ships."

CUSTOMS MAN ASSAULTED.

Mr. L. R. Garner, tidewaiter in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs, was attacked by coolies on a pontoon on the Chinese bank at Shanghai on December 28 and received several cuts and bruises on his head, forehead and hands, the coolies using their hand carrying bamboos. Mr. Garner was on duty on the pontoon while the steamer "Tehing" was loading for river ports, when he stopped two packages for examination. While examining the packages, each of which contained 100 water (smoking) pipes, several coolies attacked him without warning, knocking him down and injuring him severely. It is reported that native police refused to interfere and in fact assisted the coolies, and had it not been for some ricksha coolies who went to his rescue the consequences might have been even more serious.

STEAMER CHI-YUEN A TOTAL LOSS.

The steamer "Chi-yuen," of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, which caught fire in the river at Rangoon on December 15, is a total loss, nothing but a warped and twisted hulk remaining of what was once a fine steamer. She lies off shore from the Government Timber Depot at Ahlong, still smouldering. Just before the fire took place 100 tons of coal were put in the bunkers and this is believed to be still burning. The explosion which took place about 11 a.m. on December 15 on the steamer has not been definitely accounted for. It is thought by some to have been in the bunkers, where, anxious guests had accumulated and they had exploded when the fire reached the spot. Others think the explosion was caused by the bursting of the donkey engine boiler used in connection with the loading cranes. During the fire the signalling torpedoes exploded and sent bright red flames in all directions.

infantry divisions and a cavalry, of which 10 were in line. By March 23th, 73 German divisions were opposing 22 British infantry divisions

should have been so well maintained, reflects the greatest credit on the staff and the Army as a whole."

quietude. I put up my pen, took out a pencil, and, launched once more into the comfortable run of habit, licked away peacefully like the eight-day clock.

Since these schemes were put forward, the cost of labour has increased enormously and the original estimates have gone by the board; but the war has taught us to think in millions, and if the necessity of a first tunnel was proved the money consideration would not be likely to stand in the way. Setting aside the cost, and admitting the fact that sub aqueous tunnels, unless undertaken with almost mathematical preparation, are as speculative as boring for oil or digging for diamonds, there remains the unchallengeable argument of the reduction in distance between the Great Britain and Ireland which such a scheme would practically bring to pass.

The pre-war journey from London to Belfast was 13 hours; by tunnel this could be reduced to eleven, possibly to ten and a-half. Glasgow could be brought within four hours of the Ulster capital, Edinburgh within five, and the great arteries of the north and west of England may be nearer in point of time to the south coast than they are at present. Irish tunnels would establish a through route to the West of Ireland and reduce the journey between London and New York by many hundreds of miles.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

At the Victoria Theatre, beginning on January 5, is to be shown a kinetic-dramatization of Alexandre Dumas' celebrated novel "Monte Cristo." The film is said to be Pathé's most stupendous production. When the book "The Count of Monte Cristo" was first published, it was acknowledged to be Alexandre Dumas' masterpiece, and the critics were unanimous in stating that the novel gave the author opportunity to display his imagination which has very seldom, if ever, been equalled. All those who have read "Monte Cristo" which, by the way, has been translated in almost all languages, will be delighted to see the adaptation of the novel on the screen of all its scenes and thrills that captivated them when reading the intensely emotional masterpiece. Everybody knows the story of "Monte Cristo" and the House of Pathé, in the making of the production has spared no time or expense (or, present) in the selection of the characters, the setting of the pictures, the locations of the play, the artistic care to respect every detail in the picture mark a new step in motion picture achievement.

The film will be shown in eight epochs.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Among Japanese merchants dealing in sulphate of ammonia, there have been expectations of the removal of the embargo on the export of sulphate of ammonia from Great Britain. A dispatch received in Osaka on December 21, however, quoted by the "Mainichi," says as not only has the British demand for sulphate of ammonia increased, but as the needs of France and Belgium must also be supplied, it is certain that the export restrictions will not be removed until about May next. If this report is true, Japanese merchants will follow the steps of Messrs. Kanematsu and Co., which have arranged to import sulphate of ammonia from Australia.

SPELTER TRUST.

When a slump occurred on the spelter market in Japan some time ago owing to decreased domestic demand and greatly reduced exports, the Osaka Zinc Refining Company, Messrs. Suzuki and Co., and the Mitsui Mining Company proposed the formation of a trust in order to take measures to prevent the decline in price, but this proposal did not meet with success. Since the armistice, however, there has been a general slump on the metal market. It is true that a small recovery has occurred in lead and spelter, but it is the general opinion that this will not continue. In fact, the recovery is not due to any particular demand, but to advances from London, received in Osaka on the 4th instant, reporting that the official price of lead and spelter, which have been unchanged since September last year, have been raised by £2 each to £40 and £36 per ton respectively. This news has had the effect of causing the price of spelter in the domestic market to advance by about 10 to 12 per 100 lbs. Japanese merchants, however, will fear that a slump in store, and the leading firms mentioned in the above paragraph, is again being considered. It is believed that the keynote of the proposal is to make an agreement to suspend supplies except at certain prices.

INCREASE OF MONEY.

A report issued by the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the war shows the enormous increase in legal tender money in Great Britain during the last four years. On June 30th, 1914, the total was £179,924,000, whereas on July 10th, 1918, it had expanded to £882,730,000. When to this addition of 200 millions to legal tender currency, we add the 670 millions of potential currency, created in the shape of additional bank deposits, up to the end of last year, there is little need to look further, says the "Economist," for causes of the rise in prices. Of this amount, no less than the sum of £202,410,000 of currency notes is not covered by gold. With regard to the note issue of the future, the Committee thinks that it should continue to form the currency of daily retail commerce. An early resumption of the internal circulation of gold coin is not, in its opinion, necessary, since the public is now used to notes and will continue to use them. If, however, the public were too eager to waste gold by carrying it in its pockets, notes might be made convertible, at the option of the Bank of England, into coin or bar gold. Evidently gold as currency is likely to be as seldom seen in England after this war as in Japan, for it is possible to live in this country for years and never see a gold coin.

BANKING PROBLEMS.

The city editor of the "London Observer" in his weekly comments published on November 9, had the following to say regarding Banking Problems after the war:

The Banking group is in favour. There is talk of other amalgamations of the extension of sphere of influence of country banks to London, of the establishment of more foreign branches, or, at all events, and perhaps better, the taking up of more British banks with others working abroad. Greater trading facilities are required, and should be in British hands. For too many years we allowed far too many facilities for British trade to pass through German banks, which had thus in hand important trading documents, which told their own tale and suggested trading possibilities which doubtless were not ignored in Berlin and industrial Germany. And of pressing necessity, it is that we should encourage a good type of well-educated young Englishman to go into the banking work with the chance of a career, and these foreign facilities are all to the good, as helping the movement. Germany was careful to see that young men of good education and good type found their way into Central and South America, and elsewhere in large numbers. They were in close touch with their Legations and Consulates. They did good work for German interests, and, in industrial, if Germany had been content, she could have had the world of commerce at her feet. In twenty years, for her policy of penetration of the past fifty years or more was bearing great fruit. Now we have our chance. We must make it worth while for the right type of young Englishman to take up a foreign career, whether in the Bank or in Central or South America, and we must attract him in numbers. The banks can do much to this day.

COMMERCIAL.

ALOR GAJAH RUBBER.

The ninth report of the directors of Alor Gajah Rubber Estate, Limited, for the year ending September 30, shows a net profit for the year of \$10,744.38 which with balance brought forward from last account, \$3,500.43 makes \$14,244.81. The directors recommended that this amount be dealt with by transferring \$11,000 to reserve, the balance of \$3,244.81 being carried forward to next account.

CHINESE RICE FOR JAPAN.

Since the closing days of the Terauchi Administration attempts have been made to import rice from China, which has always prohibited its export. Though it was reported more than once that an agreement had been come to between the Japanese and Chinese authorities on the matter, these reports have each time proved untrue. It is now stated that formal negotiations between the Government and Japanese merchants in Shanghai have recently opened negotiations with a view to exporting 1,000,000 koku of Chinese rice with permission of the Chinese authorities of that province, but it is said that the request of the Chinese merchant for a large commission has led to a deadlock in the negotiations. The other day it was reported that the Okura Company had contracted to import 1,000,000 koku of Chinese rice, but this report is now declared groundless. The output of Formosan rice this year is expected to amount to 2,507,919 koku which shows an increase of 128,000 koku over the actual yield of last year and of 64,000 koku over the average output during the last five years.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA.

The "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi" is indignant at the anti-Japanese attitude which Australia has recently manifested in vetoing exports from New Guinea. This is described as an act of ingratitude on the part of Australia. Prior to the war the Australians were anything but friendly to Japan, but after the outbreak of war they assumed a friendly air. The conclusion of the armistice, however, was immediately followed by Australia unmasking her intention of checking the spread of Japanese influence in the south. The prohibition of exports from New Guinea, recently proclaimed, gives evidence of the policy which Australia is going to adopt towards Japan, in regard to the post-bellum economic war, and the matter is, in the "Nichi-Nichi's" opinion, too serious to be overlooked by the Japanese. In former days there were very few Japanese who proceeded to New Guinea, which was known among the Japanese as an island inhabited by cannibals, but of late years an increasing number have found their way to the island for the purpose of gaining a foothold there for the economic development of their country in the South Seas. It must therefore be a serious blow to these Japanese that Australia, in her desire to monopolize the interests of the island, prohibited exportation of the special products of the island to Japan. This is very regrettable, because no such veto is enforced on the exportation of such goods to America, and the only possible explanation for this discriminatory treatment against the Japanese is that the authorities of Australia are bent upon throwing every obstacle in the path of Japanese securing a foothold on the island.

The "Nichi-Nichi" proceeds to state that it is largely owing to the efforts of the Japanese Navy that Australia and New Zealand were made secure from the danger of the ruthless German Squadron, and in fact the distinguished services rendered by the Japanese Navy in this connection are fully appreciated by the Allied Powers. If the Japanese Navy had not rendered effective service to the Allied cause it is very doubtful whether the transportation of Australian and New Zealand troops to the Western front could have been effected without grave danger or whether the German possessions in the Pacific north and south of the equator could have been easily occupied. If the Australians are alive to these obvious facts they ought to act in harmonious co-operation with Japan in the economic development of the South Seas. It is deeply to be regretted that, instead of taking such a proper course, they are endeavouring to impair Japan's commercial interests in that region, quite oblivious of the valuable help they have received from Japan in time of need. This is an act of ingratitude on the part of the Australians. The Tokyo journal emphatically declares that Japan must strongly protest against any policy of exclusion which is incompatible with the principle of "fourteen points" enumerated by President Wilson. With regard to the disposal of the German possessions south of the equator, it is pointed out, Japan must assert her rights vigorously, at the Peace Conference, as otherwise the valuable services rendered by the Japanese Navy in the Allied cause will be left unrecalled to the impairment of Japan's unwarmed to the impairment of Japan's dignity. New Guinea and other islands south of the equator, the "Nichi-Nichi" says, cover a total area of 90,000 square miles, and are regions suitable for the peaceful and economic penetration of the Japanese. When it is remembered that these islands are occupied by the Austro-Germans, it is obvious that the "Nichi-Nichi" concludes that Japan has a just right to a voice in the disposal of these German Colonies.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st January, 1919.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons
Yuen Wah	10 ft. 10 in. below overflow	1,000,000 gallons

Consumption of water in the City and District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December, 1918.

Month	Consumption
December 1918	1,000,000 gallons
December 1917	1,000,000 gallons
December 1916	1,000,000 gallons
December 1915	1,000,000 gallons
December 1914	1,000,000 gallons
December 1913	1,000,000 gallons
December 1912	1,000,000 gallons
December 1911	1,000,000 gallons
December 1910	1,000,000 gallons
December 1909	1,000,000 gallons
December 1908	1,000,000 gallons
December 1907	1,000,000 gallons
December 1906	1,000,000 gallons
December 1905	1,000,000 gallons
December 1904	1,000,000 gallons
December 1903	1,000,000 gallons
December 1902	1,000,000 gallons
December 1901	1,000,000 gallons
December 1900	1,000,000 gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December, 1918.

Month	Consumption
December 1918	1,000,000 gallons
December 1917	1,000,000 gallons
December 1916	1,000,000 gallons
December 1915	1,000,000 gallons
December 1914	1,000,000 gallons
December 1913	1,000,000 gallons
December 1912	1,000,000 gallons
December 1911	1,000,000 gallons
December 1910	1,000,000 gallons
December 1909	1,000,000 gallons
December 1908	1,000,000 gallons
December 1907	1,000,000 gallons
December 1906	1,000,000 gallons
December 1905	1,000,000 gallons
December 1904	1,000,000 gallons
December 1903	1,000,000 gallons
December 1902	1,000,000 gallons
December 1901	1,000,000 gallons
December 1900	1,000,000 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality. Public Works Department.

Water Authority.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919:

From	Address
Shanghai	Leung Meilin Street
Shanghai	Chongchikman Leung, 23 Yungshingai.
Nagasaki	Yipwipo, 3rd Floor, 39 Des Voeux Road, 27.
Kobe	Leungnashin Kenke.
Shanghai	Kwongcheungang.
Osaka	Shunshing.
Tokyo	Kanbayashi. Matsubara Hotel.
Shanghai	Szegongtan Tsengpoo.
Kobe	Zengpoo.
Shanghai	Leungkeng.
Shanghai	Leechongwing, China Mail.
Shanghai	Layking South North Hong Street.
Kobe	Kwonguen Kwonguen Tung.
Shanghai	Suichong.
Kobe	Chongpoo Queens Road.
Amoy	Sankai.
San Francisco	Tait Kramlin.
	T. KRING, Acting Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, 2nd January, 1919:

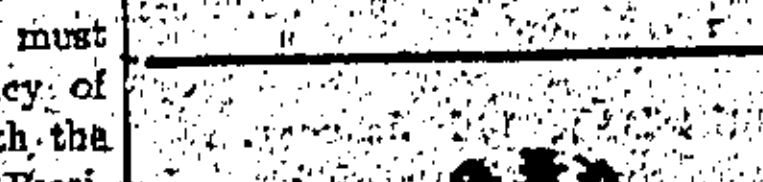
Address	From
Ashang	Oskosh Wis.
Bena	Singapore.
Borouky Ginea	Haiphong.
Jay Zemos	Amoy.
Can Consul	New York.
Bank	New York.
Cap. Walter Manthe	New York.
Merchant S. N. Co.	London P. O.
Spion (two)	Sydney.
Spion	London.
	J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent.

S. O. S.

Symptoms of Blackhead in the work of the digestive organs are: sick head, biliousness, torpid liver, foul-smelling, breathy, pimples, blotches, constipation.



speedily dispel these troubles and set you right again like magic. If you can't get out Pinkettes where you live send 80 cents for a trial to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99 South Broad Street, Shanghai.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at the Police Station. The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time
7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Time
7.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
6.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes

SPECIAL CARS.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time table. For special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Compost order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Manager.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN.

MITSUBI BUREAU KANSHA.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 8, 1919.

On London	Bank	Rate
On demand	Bank	3/4
30 days sight	Bank	3/4
3 months sight	Bank	3/4
6 months sight	Bank	3/4
12 months sight	Bank	3/4
On New York	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Bombay	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Singapore	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Manila	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Shanghai	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Yokohama	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Gold	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Silver	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Copper	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Tin	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Iron	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Steel	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Lead	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Zinc	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Nickel	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Cobalt	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Manganese	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Potassium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Sodium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Calcium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Magnesium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Barium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Strontium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Bismuth	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Antimony	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Arsenic	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Tellurium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Selenium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Vanadium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Chromium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Manganese	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Potassium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Sodium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Calcium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Magnesium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Barium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Strontium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Bismuth	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Antimony	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Arsenic	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Tellurium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Selenium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Vanadium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Chromium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Manganese	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Potassium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Sodium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Calcium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Magnesium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Barium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Strontium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Bismuth	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Antimony	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Arsenic	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Tellurium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Selenium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Vanadium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Chromium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Manganese	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Potassium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Sodium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	40
On Calcium	On demand	40
On demand	Credit, 4 months sight	

ENTERTAINMENT